Ministry of Altar Servers

Trainees' 1st Formation

Ministry of Altar Servers

Our Lady of La Paz Parish Makati

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Listen and be Attentive.

Do not talk while the lecturer is teaching.

Using cellphone is forbidden while the session is on going.

All question will be answered at the end of the slide.

SCHEDULE OF TRAININGS

Batch “23.02

1. **June 10**: Orientation, Parish Tour and parts of the Church, important dates and priest in our parish.
2. **June 17**: Basic Prayers and Patrons of the Ministry, Parish, Liturgical Colors and seasons of the church
3. **June 24:** Liturgical Vestments and Liturgical Vessels.
4. **July 01**: Proper decorum of an altar server and Seasons of the Church.
5. **July 08**: Practical and Parts of the Mass.
6. **July 15**: Final Exam - Written, Oral and Practical. Mass Service at 6pm.

THINGS TO NOTE/REMEMBER

1. Bring notebook, ballpen, extra mask, towel, water and snacks.
2. Please wear appropriate shirts in our sessions.
3. Training schedule are always Saturday 3:00PM – 5:00pm from June 10 to July 15.
4. Target investiture last week of October 2023.
5. Price of the uniform white cassock and surplice is 2,000 pesos.

GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER

1. Pangalan
2. Birthday at taon gulang
3. Hobbies
4. kasabihan sa buhay
5. Bakit gusto mo sumali sa Ministry of Altar Server?

What is an Altar Server

In general, An altar server is a lay assistant who renders supportive functions during liturgical services in the church.

In particular, an altar server is a person, a boy or a man who has been deputed or authorized to assist the priest during the mass and other liturgical ceremonies.

What is the Role of an Altar Server?

The Role of an Altar Server

The primary role of the altar server is to assist the priest in the celebration of the liturgy of the mass. This is done through specific actions and by setting an example to the congregation of active participation in the liturgy (hymns, responses, etc) by looking alert and sitting or standing at the appropriate times.

Priests in our Parish

Fr. Benjie Ang, MI

Parochial Vicar

Fr. Ivo Z. Anselmi, MI

Parish Priest

Parts of the Church

Sanctuary

Pew

Chapel of Saints

Chapel of Saints

Chapel of Healing Saints

Church Important Dates

Church Important Dates

1. **March 10**: Feast of Saint Joseph.
2. **April 02**: Feast of Saint Pedro Calungsod
   (Patron Saint of Altar Servers in the Philippines)
3. **1st Sunday of May**: Parish Fiesta, Feast of Our Lady of La Paz, Makati.
4. **June 24**: Nativity (Birthday) of Saint John the Baptist.
5. **June 29**: Solemnity of Sts. Peter and Paul
6. **July 14**: Feast of Saint Camillus de Lellis (2nd Patron of our Parish)
   (Elevated to Solemnity in our Parish)
7. **September 08**: Nativity (Birthday) of the Blessed Virgin Mary
8. **September 28**: Feasts of Saint Lorenzo Ruiz
   (First Saint of the Philippines)

Church Important Dates

9. **December 12**: Our Lady of La Paz Makati (Parish Dedication)
10. **December 25**: Nativity of our Lord, Jesus Christ
11. **January 01**: Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God

- END -

Ministry of Altar Servers

Trainees' 2nd Formation

Catholic Prayers

Our Father
Ama Namin

Hail Mary
Aba Ginoong Maria

Glory Be
Luwalhati

Apostles' Creed
Sumasampalataya Ako

Nicene Creed
Kredo ng Niceno

Catholic Prayers

Our Father

Our Father, Who art in heaven,
Hallowed be Thy Name.
Thy Kingdom come.
Thy Will be done,
on earth as it is in Heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Ama Namin

Ama namin sumasalangit Ka,
sambahin ang ngalan Mo.
Mapasaamin ang kaharian Mo.
Sundin ang loob Mo,
dito sa lupa para nang sa langit.

Bigyan Mo kami ng aming kakanin sa araw-araw
at patawarin Mo kami sa aming mga sala.
Para nang pagpapatawad namin sa mga nagkakasala sa amin.
At huwag Mo kaming ipahintulot sa tukso,
at iadya Mo kami sa lahat ng masama. Amen.

Hail Mary

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with you.
Blessed are you among women,
and blessed is the fruit of your womb, Jesus.

Holy Mary, Mother of God,
pray for us sinners,
now and at the hour of our death. Amen

Aba Ginoong Maria

Aba Ginoong Maria, napupuno ka ng graysa,
ang Panginoong Diyos ay sumasaiyo.
Bukod kang pinagpala sa babaeng lahat,
at pinagpala naman ang iyong Anak na si Hesus.

Santa Maria, Ina ng Diyos,
ipanalangin mo kaming makasalanan,
ngayon at kung kami mamamatay. Amen

Glory Be

Glory [be] to the Father, and to the Son,
and to the Holy Spirit.

As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.

******As it was in the beginning, is now and will be for ever. Amen.***

Luwalhati

Luwalhati sa Ama, at sa Anak,
at sa Espiritu Santo.

Kapara noong unang-una, ngayon at magpakailanman,
at magpasawalang hanggan. Amen

Apostles' Creed

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, creator of heaven and earth;
and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord,
who was conceived by the Holy Spirit.
Born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
was crucified died and was buried.
He descended into hell; and on the third day He rose again from the dead;
He ascended into heaven and seated at the right hand of God,
the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge
the living and the dead.
I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Holy Catholic Church,
the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection
of the body and life everlasting. Amen.

Sumasampalataya Ako

Sumasampalataya ako sa Diyos Amang Makapangyarihan sa lahat,
na may gawa ng langit at lupa. Sumasampalataya naman ako kay
Hesukristo, iisang Anak ng Diyos, Panginoon nating lahat.
Nagkatawang tao Siya lalang ng Espiritu Santo.
Ipinanganak ni Santa Mariang Birhen, pinagpakasakit ni Poncio Pilato.
Ipinako sa Krus, namatay, inilibing. Nanaong sa kinaroroonan ng mga
yumao, nang may ikatlong araw namuhay na mag-uli.
Umakyat sa langit, naluluklok sa kanan ng Diyos Amang
Makapangyarihan sa lahat.
Doon magmumulang paririto at huhukom sa mga nabubuhay at
nangamatay na tao.

Sumasampalataya Ako

Sumasampalataya naman ako sa Diyos Espiritu Santo,
sa Banal na Simbahang Katolika, sa kasamahan ng mga Banal;
sa kapatawaran ng mga kasalanan, sa pagkabuhay na mag-uli ng
nangamatay na tao, at sa buhay na walang hanggan. Amen.

Nicene Creed

I believe in one God, the Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all things visible and invisible.
I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages. God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father; through him all things were made.

Nicene Creed

For us men and for our salvation he came down from heaven, and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary and became man.

For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate, he suffered death and was buried, and rose again on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures.

He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead and his kingdom will have no end.

Nicene Creed

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son, who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, who has spoken through the prophets.

I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. I confess one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins and I look forward to the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come. Amen.

Kredo ng Niseno

Sumasampalataya ako sa Diyos Amang makapangyarihan sa lahat na may gawa ng langit at lupa at ang lahat ng mga bagay na nakikita’t di nakikita.

Sumasampalataya ako sa Panginoong Hesukristo, nag-iisang Anak ng Diyos, isinilang mula sa Diyos bago ang simula, Diyos sa Diyos, liwanag sa liwanag, totoong Diyos sa totoong Diyos, nilalang na kawangis ng Diyos Ama.

Kredo ng Niseno

Sa pamamagitan niya'y nilikha ang lahat ng mga bagay sa mundo. Para sa sangkatauhan at sa ating kaligtasa'y bumababa siya mula sa langit.

At sa pamamagitan ng Espiritu Santo ay ipinanganak ni Santa Mariang Birhen, at naging tao. Para sa ating kaligtasa'y pinagpakasakit ni Poncio Pilato, namatay, inilibing, at sa ikatlong araw ay nabuhay Siyang mag-uli ayon sa nasusulat. Umakyat sa langit, naluklok sa kanan ng Diyos Amang makapangyarihan sa lahat. Dito mula't pariritong lumuwalhati't huhukom sa mga nabubuhay at nangamatay na tao at sa walang hanggan Niyang kaharian.

Kredo ng Niseno

Sumasampalataya naman ako sa Diyos Espiritu Santo, sa Panginoong nagbibigay ng buhay na humalili sa Diyos Ama at Diyos Anak, na kasama Nila ay sinasamba’t niluluwalhatian, na nagpapahayag sa pamamagitan ng mga propeta.
Sa nag-iisa, banal, katoliko, at apostolikong Simbahang Katolika. inihahayag ang pagbibinyag para sa ikapagpapatawad ng mga kasalanan at tumutungo ako sa muling pagkabuhay ng mga nangamatay na tao, at sa buhay na walang hanggan. Amen.

Patron Saints of Altar Servers

St. John Berchmans

Feast Day: August 13
Born: 13th of March 1599
Died: 13th of August 1621 (aged 22)
Beatified: 28th of May 1865
Canonized: 15th of January 1888

St. Tarcisius

Feast Day: August 15
Born: 3rd Century
Canonized: Pre-Congregetion

St. Dominic Savio

Feast Day: May 6
Born: 2nd of April 1842
Died: 9th of March 1857 (aged 14)
Beatified: 5th of March 1950, Rome by Pope Pius XII
Canonized: 12th of June 1954, Rome by Pope Pius XII

San Lorenzo Ruiz

Feast Day: September 28
Born: November 28, 1594
Died: September 29, 1637 (aged 42)
Beatified: February 18, 1981, Manila, Philippines by Pope John Paul II
Canonized: October 18, 1987, Vatican City by Pope John Paul II

San Pedro Calungsod

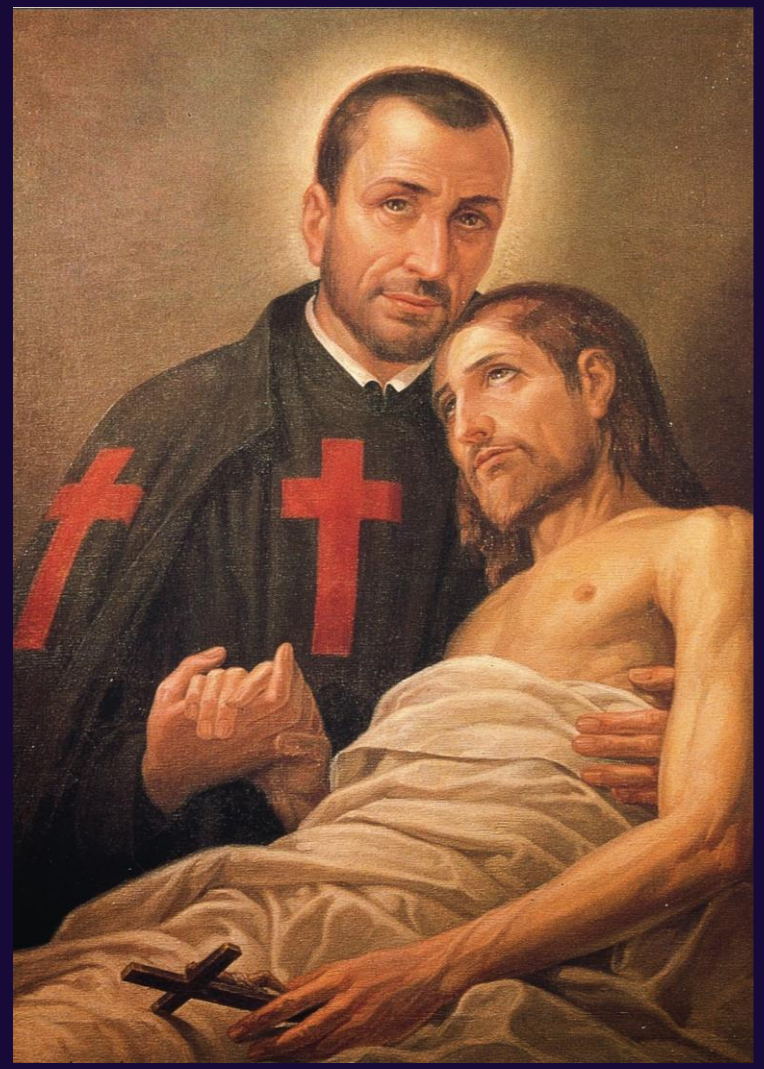
Feast Day: April 2
Born: July 21, 1654
Died: April 2, 1672 (aged 17)
Beatified: March 5, 2000, St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City by Pope John Paul II
Canonized: October 21, 2012, St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City by Pope Benedict XVI

Patron Saints of our Parish

Our Lady of La Paz

Feast Day: 1st Sunday of May

Our Lady of Peace and Good Voyage
Nuestra Señora de la Paz y Buen Viaje
Our Lady of Antipolo



St. Camillus de Lellis

Feast Day: July 14
Born: May 25, 1550
Died: July 14, 1614 (aged 64)
Beatified: 1742, Rome, Papal States,
by Pope Benedict XIV
Canonized: 1746, Rome, Papal States,
by Pope Benedict XIV

Liturgical Colors

WHITE

The Liturgical Color **WHITE** is used for *festive* occasions, times of *joy* and *glory* (e.g., Christmas, Easter, feasts of the Lord, the Blessed Virgin Mary, angels, and saints).

GOLD

The Liturgical Color **GOLD** may also be used for *festive* occasions, times of *joy* and *glory* (e.g., Christmas, Easter, feasts of the Lord, the Blessed Virgin Mary, angels, and saints).

BLUE

The Liturgical Color **BLUE** may be used for masses related to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

RED

The Liturgical Color **RED** may stand for *blood* or for the *fire* of the Holy Spirit and thus used for Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Pentecost, commemorations of the Lord's Passion, on days celebrating the martyrs of our faith.

GREEN

The Liturgical Color **GREEN** is used during Ordinary Time. It is the color of *growth*.

VIOLET

The Liturgical Color **VIOLET** is a sign for sorrow for sin and waiting for the Lord or may be a sign of mourning. It is used during Advent, Lent, or Masses for the dead and funerals.

BLACK

The Liturgical Color **BLACK** is also a sign for sorrow or grief, this color may also be used for mass for the dead and funeral.

ROSE

The Liturgical Color **ROSE**, or a soft pink, is used for the third Sunday in Advent and the fourth Sunday in Lent, as a sign or rejoicing as the great feasts draw near.

Seasons of the Church

Advent Season

The beginning of the Church Year, celebrates the two-fold coming of Christ. With Christian joy, we celebrate His first coming. In Christian hope, we await His second coming. The color is violet, and this season has 4 weeks, including the 9 days of Simbang Gabi.

Christmas Season

Celebrates Jesus' Birth, the Incarnation,
God becoming Man.

Christmas Season

There are 2 focal points: 1. Christmas Day with its octave (8 days), including several feasts and concluding with the Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God (Jan. 1), 2. The Solemnity of the Epiphany (including the Baptism of the Lord, which is also the First Sunday in Ordinary Time). The color is white.

Lenten Season

The season where we give ourselves to prayer and penance, to hearing the Word of God and to do acts of charity. It is also the season where we prepare for Easter and recall the grace of Baptism.

Lenten Season

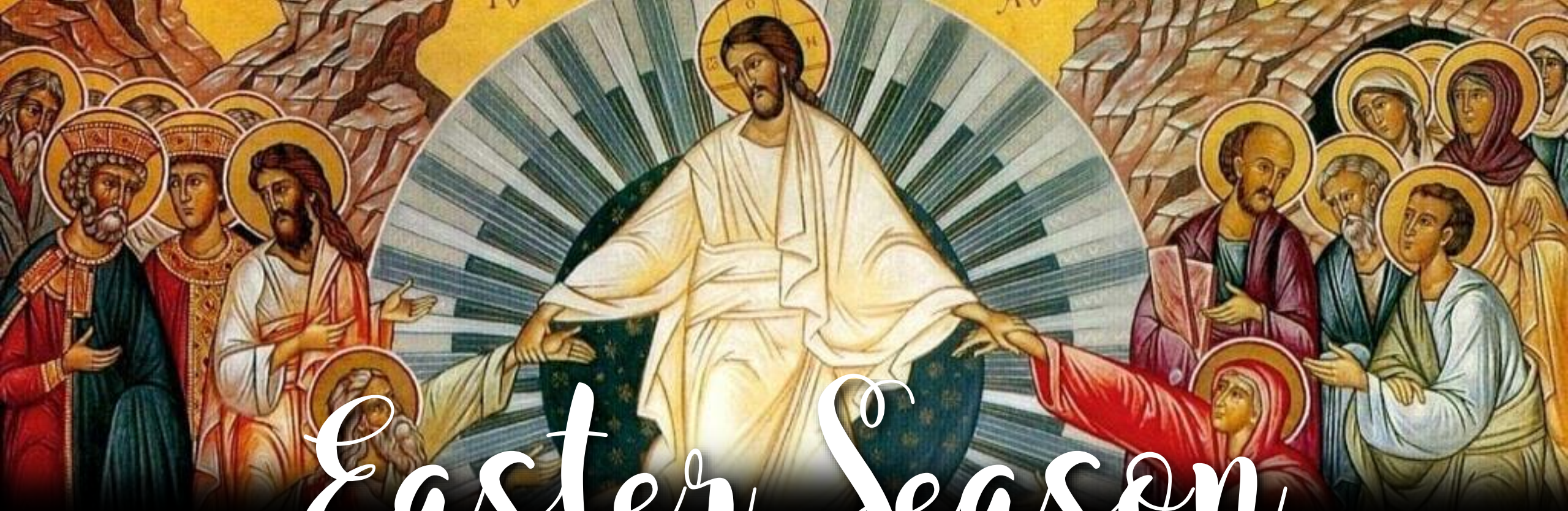
It runs from Ash Wednesday until before the Mass of the Lord's Supper (on Holy Thursday). The color is violet. The Sundays of Lent have priority over all solemnities and feasts of the Lord. The 6th Sunday of Lent marks the beginning of Holy Week, also known as Palm Sunday.
Holy Week recalls the sufferings of Our Lord.

Easter Triduum

The Three days of Passion and Resurrection of Christ is the highest point of the whole year. What Sunday is to each week, the Solemnity of Easter is to the whole liturgical year. The Easter Triduum begins on Holy Thursday with the Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper, continues through Good Friday with the solemn commemoration of the Lord's Passion and Death,

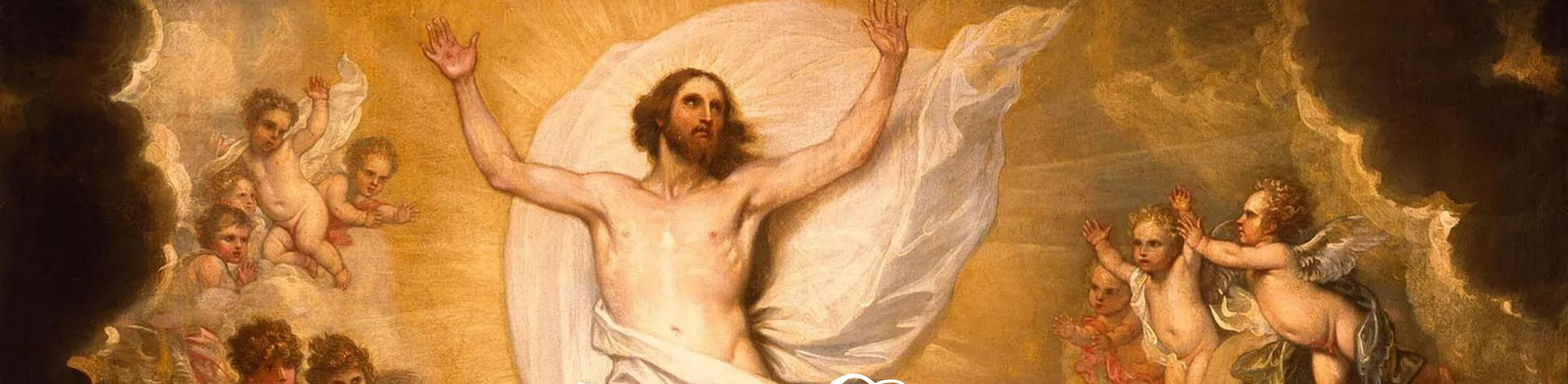
Easter Triduum

and reaches its high point in the celebration of the Easter Vigil.
The Triduum closes in the evening of the Easter Sunday.
The color is white, but red on Good Friday.



Easter Season

Covers 50 days between Easter Sunday and Pentecost. These days are celebrated as feast days, but the first 8 days after Easter Sunday are called octave and are celebrated as Solemnities of the Lord. The color is white.



Easter Season

On the 40th day after Easter, the Church celebrates the Ascension to the Saturday before Pentecost, we prepare for the coming of the Holy Spirit. The color is white. On Pentecost Sunday, we celebrate the sending of the Holy Spirit to the Church. The color is red.

Ordinary Time

The Season for growth. Falls into 2 groups: a) Sundays between the Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, b) Sundays between Pentecost and Advent. The last Sunday of the liturgical year is the Solemnity of Christ the King.

- END -

Liturgical Vessels & Vestments

Including Linens & Books

OLLP - Ministry of Altar Servers
Trainees' 3rd Formation

Liturgical Vessels

Bell

Bells, rung at the start of the Entrance Procession, and at Consecration when we call the Holy Spirit to consecrate the Bread and Wine.

Chalice

The chalice: The vessel which holds the wine that becomes the Precious Blood of Christ.

Patten

The paten: The golden “plate” that holds the bread that becomes the Sacred Body of Christ.

The cruets hold the wine and the water that are used at Mass.

Cruets

Ciborium/ Ciboria

The ciborium: A golden vessel with a lid that is used for the distribution and reservation of Hosts.

Pitcher & Lavabo

The Pitcher & Lavabo: used for washing and the priest's hands during the Mass.

Monstrance

Also called ostensorium, in the Roman Catholic Church and some other churches, a vessel in which the consecrated eucharistic host (the sacramental bread) is carried in processions and is displayed during certain devotional ceremonies. Both names, monstrance and ostensorium, are derived from Latin words (monstrare and ostendere) that means “to show."

Lunette

The lunette takes the form of a flat, circular container, composed of a ring of metal (usually lined with gold) holding two glass or crystal discs, which create a round, flat, glass-enclosed space for the Eucharistic Host. This is used for exposition and Benediction services.

Pyx

A small, closing golden vessel that is used to bring the Blessed Sacrament to those who cannot come to the church.

Communion Plate

A communion-plate is a metal plate held under the chin of a communicant while receiving Holy Communion in the Catholic Church.

Aspersorium & Aspergillum

An aspergillum is a liturgical implement used to sprinkle holy water. It comes in two common forms: 1. a brush that is dipped in the water and shaken, and 2. a perforated ball at the end of a short handle.

Some have sponges or internal reservoirs that dispense holy water when shaken, while others must periodically be dipped in an aspersorium (holy water bucket or situla).

Processional Cross & Candles

The processional cross hearkens back to the days of the Roman army when the standard- bearer would carry the insignia of a particular legion into battle. The cross is the mark of a Christian. Usually accompanied with two candles on both sides.

Thurible/Incense & Incense Boat/Censer

The thurible is used for carrying and burning incense.

The incense boat holds the incense before it is placed in the thurible for burning.

Liturgical Linens

Finger Towel

The thurible is used for carrying and burning incense.

The incense boat holds the incense before it is placed in the thurible for burning.

Purificator

The purificator is a small rectangular cloth used for wiping the chalice.

Corporal

The corporal is a square cloth placed on the altar beneath the chalice and paten. It is folded so as to catch any particles of the Host that may accidentally fall.

Altar Cloth

The altar cloth: A rectangular white cloth that covers the altar for the celebration of Mass.

Pall

The chalice pall is a square of linen stiffened with starch, cardboard or plastic set upon the sacred vessel. In some cases the square of white linen is attached to the underside of palls that reflect the seasonal color or even of highly elaborate palls made of different materials including gold, silver and wood. They are also often decorated with sacred images or fine embroidery.

The primary use of the chalice pall is to prevent dust and insects from falling into the chalice during the celebration.

Liturgical Books

Lectionary

The Lectionary: The book containing the biblical readings arranged for the celebration of Mass.

The book containing the ceremonial instructions and prayers for the celebration of Mass.

Roman Missal/ Sacramentary

Book of the Gospels

The book from which the Gospel reading is proclaimed.

Liturgical Vestments

Alb

The alb is the long white garment worn by the sacred ministers, which recalls the new and immaculate clothing that every Christian has received through baptism. Symbolizes purity, it is a full-length, long-sleeved, usually white linen tunic secured at the waist by a cord or belt called a cincture.

Cincture

The cincture is a rope-like or ribbon-like article sometimes worn with certain Christian liturgical vestments, encircling the body around or above the waist. There are two types of cinctures: one is a rope-like narrow girdle or rope-like belt around the waist.

Inner Stole

The stole symbolizes the authority and responsibility to serve in imitation of Christ. It reflects the line from Scripture: “For my yoke is easy and my burden light” (Mt 11:30). The chasuble is the principal garment of the priest celebrating the Eucharist and is the outermost vestment.

Chasuble

The chasuble is the outermost liturgical vestment worn by clergy for the celebration of the Eucharist in Western-tradition Christian churches that use full vestments, primarily in Roman Catholic. It is also the principal and most conspicuous Mass vestment, covering all the rest. It is described in prayer as the "yoke of Christ" and said to represent charity.

Cassock

The cassock or soutane is a Christian clerical clothing coat used by the clergy and male religious. Such as altar servers, priests and even bishops. The picture shown is a common type of cassock.

Cassock

PRIESTS

Cassock

CARDINALS

Cassock

BISHOPS

Surplice

A surplice is a liturgical vestment of Western Christianity. The surplice is in the form of a tunic of white linen or cotton fabric, reaching to the knees, with wide or moderately wide sleeves. It was originally a long garment with open sleeves reaching nearly to the ground.

Cope

A full-length cloak formed from a semicircular piece of cloth, it is open at the front and is fastened at the breast by hooks or a brooch. It is made of silk or other rich material in various colours. It is a vestment for processions worn by all ranks of the clergy when assisting at a liturgical function, but it is never worn by the priest and his sacred ministers in celebrating the Mass.

Humeral Veil

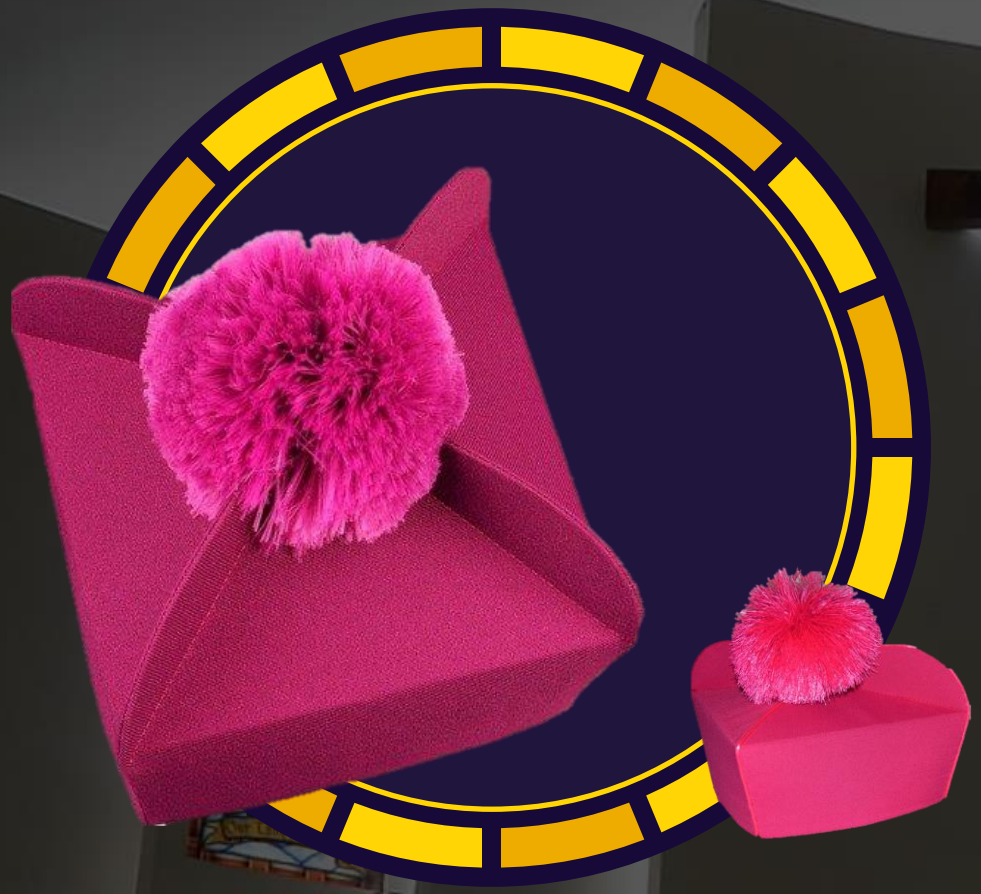
This large scarf or shawl is worn over the shoulders and covers the hands. It may be used when carrying the vessels containing the consecrated elements of the eucharist, as in processions of the Blessed Sacrament and Benediction.

Skull Cap ZUCHETTO

Small silk skullcap worn by Roman Catholic clergymen. Developed from the pileus (q.v.), a close-fitting, brimless hat commonly worn by the Romans, the zucchetto has probably been worn by ecclesiastics since the 13th century. The skull cap, or zucchetto, was originally used by clergy members hundreds of years ago because when they took a vow of celibacy, a ring of hair was cut off their heads. The skull caps were used to cover that part of the head to retain body heat. Now it's an obligatory part of the Papal garb.

Mitre

The word mitre comes from the Greek μίτρα, mítra, “band”, “bandage for the head”, “turban”. The mitre or miter has been used in the Catholic Church as a characteristic element of clergy clothing since the fifth century. The mitre is today the most important and solemn headdress of the Catholic Church, as it represents the splendour of the holiness embodied by the Bishop, his dignity and authority.



Biretta

The biretta may be used by all ranks of the Latin Church clergy, including cardinals and other bishops to priests, deacons, and even seminarians (who are not clergy, since they are not ordained). Those worn by cardinals are scarlet red and made of silk. After the Second Vatican Council the ceremony of giving the galero to cardinals was replaced with giving the biretta. The biretta of a bishop is amaranth in color, while those worn by priests, deacons, and seminarians are black. The pope does not make use of the biretta.

The Tridentine Roman Missal rubrics on low Mass require the priest to wear the biretta while proceeding to the altar, to hand it to the server on arrival and to resume it when leaving. At solemn Mass the sacred ministers wear it also when seated.

Fascia

The fascia is a sash worn by clerics and seminarians with the cassock in the Roman Catholic Churc. It is not worn as a belt but is placed above the waist between the navel and the breastbone (sternum). The ends that hang down are worn on the left side of the body and placed a little forward but not completely off the left hip.

Bishop's Staff
CROSIER

A crosier or crozier (also known as a paterissa, pastoral staff, or bishop's staff) is a stylized staff that is a symbol of the governing office of a bishop or abbot and is carried by high-ranking prelates of Roman Catholic. In Western Christianity the usual form has been a shepherd's crook, curved at the top to enable animals to be hooked. In Eastern Christianity, it is found in two common forms: tau-shaped, with curved arms, surmounted by a small cross; or a pair of sculptured serpents or dragons curled back to face each other, with a small cross between them.

Amice

A liturgical vestment worn under the alb. It is a rectangular piece of white linen held around the neck and shoulders by two bands tied at the waist. Many priests choose to wear the amice for reasons of tradition or to prevent damage to their other vestments due to perspiration. Certain mendicant orders, such as the Dominicans and Franciscans, and some other orders with hooded habits, often donned the amice over the raised hood.

Pellegrina

The pellegrina is a cape-like item of clerical dress worn by some Catholic ecclesiastics. Similar to the mozzetta but open in front, the pellegrina is a short shoulder cape reaching to the elbow. It is made of black or white material trimmed and lined with amaranth red (for bishops) or scarlet red (for cardinals). The pope's pellegrina is entirely white. In some countries, priests wear a pellegrina of the same colour as their plain black cassock.

Mozzeta

The mozzetta ([mot'tsetta], plural mozzette; derived from almuce) is a short elbow-length sartorial vestment, a cape that covers the shoulders and is buttoned over the frontal breast area. It is worn over the rochet or cotta as part of choir dress by some of the clergy of the Catholic Church, among them the pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots, canons and religious superiors. There used to be a small hood on the back of the mozzetta of bishops and cardinals, but this was discontinued by Pope Paul VI. The hood, however, was retained in the mozzette of certain canons and abbots, and in that of the popes, often trimmed in satin, silk or ermine material.

Rochet

A garment of jurisdiction which reaches the knee made of linen, lace, or embroidery.

- FIN -

Ministry of Altar Servers

Trainees' 4th Formation

Proper Decorum of an Altar Server & Seasons of the Church

OLLP - Ministry of Altar Servers

The Ideal Server at the Altar

- REVERENCE
- DISCIPLINE
- DECORUM
- PIETY
- BROTHERS AT THE ALTAR

REVERENCE

- Reverence for God and for sacred objects is most important when you serve. Reverent actions, peaceful and dignified behavior, should be seen by the people when you stand at the altar.

REVERENCE

- Always remember who you are, what you are doing, then you will not get careless. Remember how close you are to the sacred ministry of the Eucharist. You experience from close at hand that Christ is present and active in every celebration of the liturgy.

REVERENCE

- Servers must be deeply penetrated with the spirit of the liturgy, they must be trained to perform their functions in a correct and orderly manner.

DISCIPLINE

- Training involves discipline. The officers of the Altar Servers should take charge of the training of servers, the planning of teams and rosters.
- Part of discipline of serving is team-work. When you serve the Mass, you are part of a team composed of Priest and people.

DISCIPLINE

- Discipline involves obedience. Obedience to the priest, master of ceremony, head server, team leader, and obedience to people.
- Obedience towards liturgical laws of the Church, obedience to correct procedure.

DECORUM

- Proper attire.
- It requires a sense of dignity.
- Move with confidence and do not rush.
- Show how you respect the presence of our Lord, in his sacrifice, in his sacraments, in his people.

PIETY

- Piety is an attitude which directs your whole life – towards God.
- It is a gift from the Spirit of God.
- When I serve, I make an act of living worship which springs from a heart afire with the love of God.

PIETY

- You observe devotional life, prayer, Bible reading, visit to the Blessed Sacrament, frequent reception of the sacrament of Penance and devotion to the blessed mother.

BROTHERS AT THE ALTAR

- Servers should help one another.
- They are friendly and kind to one another.
- There is never a spirit of competition or pride.
- We are united in the service of God, a service of unity, which brings together one person at the altar, which makes us one through the eternal sacrifice of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Liturgical Time

Seasons of the Church

Four (4) Liturgical Observance

- Solemnities
- Feasts
- Memorials
- Ferials

Solemnities

- Solemnities including Sundays are the days of greatest importance which begin in the evening of the preceding day. That is why we have anticipated Mass for Sundays. Easter is the greatest solemnity and each Sundays is like a “little Easter”, when the Church celebrates the day of the resurrection, the Lord's day. (With Gloria in excelsis)

Feasts

- Feasts—a saint's day can be the day of their actual death or a day assigned by the Church. (With Gloria in excelsis)

Memorials

- Can be obligatory (M) or optional (m). Lower in rank than solemnities or feasts. It can be supplanted when it coincides with solemnities or feasts.
- Ferials - on which there may be an optional memorial and the priest may select a Mass of his own choice.

- END -

Ministry of Altar Servers

Trainees' 5th Formation

What is the Holy Mass?

The Mass is the most highest act of worship to God and a precious treasure of Catholic Church.

Parts of the Holy Eucharist

Two Major Parts of the Mass

Liturgy of the Word

Liturgy of the Eucharist

Introductory Rites

1. Entrance
2. Greeting
3. Penitential Act
4. Gloria
5. Collect

LITURGY OF THE WORD

1. First Reading
2. Responsorial Psalm
3. 2nd Reading (Sundays and Solemnities)
4. Gospel Acclamation
5. Gospel
6. Homily
7. Profession of Faith
   (on Sundays, Solemnities, & Special Occasions)
8. Universal Prayer (Prayers of the Faithful)

LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST

1. Presentation of the Gifts and Preparation of the Altar
2. Prayer over the Offerings

LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST

3. Eucharistic Prayer
    A. Preface
    B. Sanctus (Holy, Holy, Holy)
    C. **First half of prayer**, including Consecration
    D. Mystery of Faith
    E. **Second half of prayer**, ending with Doxology

LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST

4. The Lord's Prayer
5. Sign of Peace
6. Lamb of God
7. Communion
8. Prayer After Communion

Concluding Rites

1. Optional Announcements
2. Greeting and Blessing
3. Dismissal

When the Mass is being celebrated, the sanctuary is filled with countless angels, who adore the Divine Victim immolated on the Altar

St. John Chrysostom

- END -